Division of Solid Waste Management





Solid Waste



Garbage, trash, refuse, abandoned material, spent material, byproducts, scrap, ash, sludge, and all discarded material including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, and agricultural operations, and from community activities.

Solid waste includes, without limitation, recyclable material when it is discarded or when it is used in a manner constituting disposal. It does not include solid or dissolved material in domestic sewage, or solid or dissolved materials in irrigation return flows or industrial discharges that are point sources subject to permits under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.



In 2006, a total of 6,446, 590 tons of waste went into Tennessee's 34 operating Class I landfills statewide.

According to the US Census Bureau estimates, Tennessee had a total of 6,038,803 residents that same year.

This works out to roughly 2100 pounds of waste per citizen.



Class I Landfills: Incoming Waste Characterization

Material
Paper
Glass
Steel
Aluminum
Plastics
Organics
Kitty Litter
Miscellaneous (Rubble)
Batteries (Dry Cell)
Medical Waste
Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)

Rar	<u>ige (%)</u>
30	- 40
5	- 8
4	- 6
0.5	5 - 1.0
5	- 7
28	- 35
1	- 3
5	- 9
0	- 0.25
<	0.08
~	0.01



Are difficult or dangerous to manage...

This does NOT mean hazardous wastes per the RCRA definition.

What it does include are materials such as wire, sludge, non-hazardous industrial wastes that may cause dust clouds, or bog down the dozers or compactors. It also includes materials which have special handling needs.

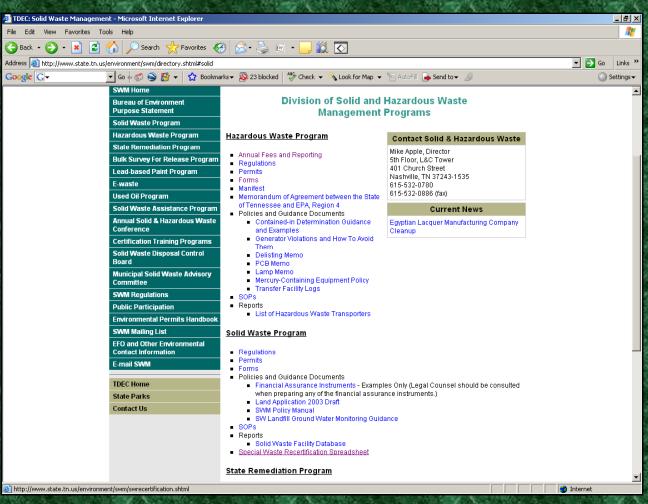
In 2007 there were 1636 Special Waste recertifications

The Recerts are for wastes that are on-going in generation, and not for one time events, or for those with blanket approvals.

Each approval is both generator specific *and* landfill specific. It is possible for the same entity to have multiple approvals for the same waste to be able to send it to different disposal sites.

Many companies get Special Waste Approvals for all of their industrial wastes streams as a matter of course

For a downloadable copy of the current Special Waste Recertification Spreadsheet, visit our web page at: http://www.state.tn.us/environment/swm/directory.shtml#solid





Medical Wastes

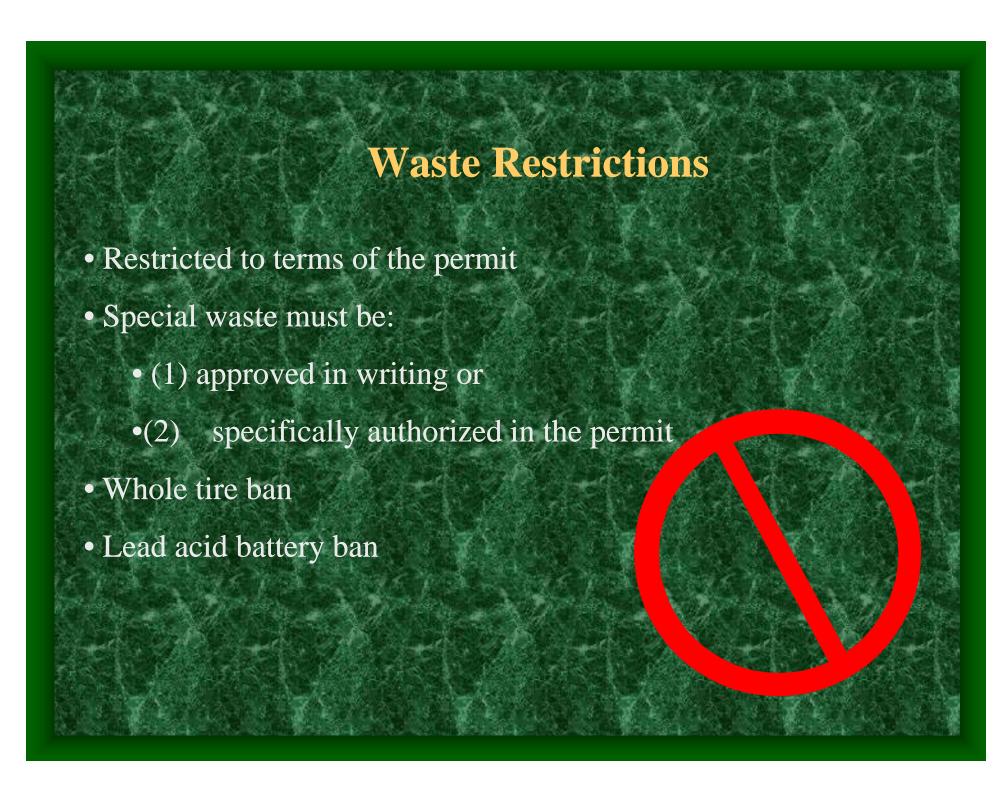


- Sharps must be packaged in puncture-proof containers prior to landfilling
- Cultures & stocks of infectious agent and associated biologicals must not be landfilled unless and until they have been treated to render them non-infectious
- Human blood and blood products and other body fluids may not be landfilled
- Recognizable human organs and body parts may not be landfilled

Household Hazardous Wastes

Household Hazardous wastes, are exempted from regulation as hazardous wastes by both state and federal regulation, and therefore, are legally permitted to be disposed of in a Class I landfill. Basically, this means that, as a citizen, you can clean out your garage and gardening shed, and can legally toss those materials (e.g., paints, solvents, pesticides, etc) into the trash. A corporate or government entity does not enjoy that exemption.

Please note that the state has a household hazardous waste collection program that sponsors HHW collection events, and in so doing encourages that HHW be diverted from landfill disposal and into more fitting waste management practices.



Liquid wastes

Bulk or non-containerized liquid waste may **not** be placed in disposal facilities **unless**:

the waste is a domestic (household) waste, or

the waste is a leachate or gas condensate derived from the disposal facilities which are designed with a liner and leachate collection system



To find out more about our program, visit our web page at:

http://www.state.tn.us/environment/swm/

